

THE POST.

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AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

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Port's Corner.



A Yankee's Autobiography.

BY WILLIAM NORTH.

Sir, I was born and raised in Connecticut.
Brought to sea, and was wrecked in Japan;
Quite a respectable figure I spect I cut,
When, coming back, to keep school I began.

Guess at the saw-mill I proved a top-sawyer,
And as a minister made a small splurge;
Reckon I felt more at home as a lawyer,
Ere, as a doctor, I learned how to purge.

But the long words in the medical lexicon
Soon I forgot from a couple of years,
Spent in campaigning against the damned Mex-
icans.

When I commanded the Bragg Volunteers.

Just for a change, a paper, then, I edited,
Scorched politicians, and pitched into books;
That was before I was envied accredited,
Austrian plenipo—General Snooks.

'Tis a slow life that, of minister resident
Posting dispatches to kings and what not;
But as they parse me to run for President,
Hanged if I care to repine at my lot.

Miscellaneous.

From the Citizen.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

JOHN MITCHELL'S REPLY TO REV. H. W. BEECHER.

REVEREND SIR: You will be surprised to see a letter addressed to you by one whom you supposed to be dead. In your Anti-Slavery Lecture, as reported in the Tribune I find that you announced my decease to a large congregation; and, with Christian meekness, repressed the loud hisses of your hearers in consideration of the respect due to the deceased. This morning I have read my own epitaph in the Tribune, and even on account of the Coroner's inquest—which must have greatly affected my friends, if I have any left.

I find myself therefore in the position of Partridge, the almanac maker, who had to come before the public to prove himself alive, notwithstanding the obituary notice of Dean Swift—and had even much trouble in establishing the fact. It is a hard necessity—you may be difficult to convince; and may choose even to regard this communication as a *de profundis clamavi*, or voice from the tombs—but I will try to satisfy your reverence.

The New York Tribune, first—next small fry of new papers whose name I forgot—and lastly your facetious reverence in your paper, The Independent,—all have poured out on me a torrent of virtuous indignation, simply because I refused to brand as criminals a large portion of the citizens of this Republic, and about one-half of all the human beings who have ever lived in the world besides. You and the Tribune and the "Benevolists" of this enlightened century have found out a new crime—as if there had not been enough before—and when any man hesitates to load his fellow-creatures, his fellow-citizens, and forefathers, and with this lately invented sin over and above all their other sins, you cry out that he is a "catiff," a "hideous hag," and a dead man! You write his epitaph and find a verdict of felo-de-se upon his corpse.

It seems, also, that I have disappointed you and the Tribune which is painful. But what if the disappointment is owing not to my fault, but to your stupidity? For here is your reasoning—I tried to destroy British dominion in Ireland but I declined to say that half of the American citizens are vile criminals;—therefore "there could be no principle in my struggle with England." (I quote from your article in The Independent.) And the Tribune makes no scruple to say, "that if liberty for Ireland and the Irish is sought in the spirit evinced and on the principles avowed by The Citizen, it can hardly be necessary to say that the effort will be fruitless, and the hopes of its champions a mockery. Alas! for the aspirations of the oppressed and exiled, if their incitement to struggle for liberty is the horrible desire of buying, selling and lashing each other." I confess that I can make no sense out of such language. Benevolence is good, but a little logic also would be no harm. Let us see how it would apply to another case. General Washington, the father of his country saw no crime and no peccadillo in holding slaves and in making them work on his farm. General Washington wished to possess, and did possess till he died, and always took good care of a plantation stocked with negroes not in Alabama, but in Virginia. Nay, he wished to possess more plantations; otherwise, he certainly never would have offered \$6500 for Mr. Clifton's. Thomas Jefferson the greatest of the founders of American democracy lived and died a slaveholder, and bequeathed his slaves to his relatives. Therefore "there could be no principle in their struggle with England;" the "effort ought to have been fruitless and the hopes of its champions a mockery;" for "their incitement"—Jefferson's and Washington's incitement—"to struggle for liberty, was

the horrible desire of buying, selling and lashing each other." If your reverence would boldly speak your mind, you would tell your hearers in the Tabernacle that Washington was a catiff, and Jefferson a thistle or a hideous hag.

I know what you will say,—that those illustrious men, though slaveholders, always felt and said that slavery was an incubus, and a curse to the country. Possibly it may be so. That is a subject on which I give no opinion. But the National Debt is an incubus and curse to England—and yet many good men, believing it to be so, hold debentures, and even go so far as to buy stock in the three-and-a-half per cents.

But you, crusaders of abolition, are not content to rest the case on grounds of policy. You will have it that those who differ from you, and agree with all the wisest of mankind, are fools or villains. You have a number of exclamations and interjections "always ready;" and you seem to think people will take them for reasons. "What!" you cry, "can a man be a catiff?"—to which I answer, Why not? The Legislator of the Jews saw no harm in it. "Would you sell a being with an immortal soul?" Certainly; Moses and the Prophets did the same. "Would you send back a fugitive to his master?" Assuredly; Paul and Apostol very honestly sent back the absconding Onesimus and begged of his owner, the worthy Philemon—Paul's, dearly-beloved and fellow-laborer—to forgive his returning slave.

Was Paul a hideous hag? Believe me it is your reverence who is an old woman. You will never get a new code of morality received among men. We will never consent to believe that you are a better Christian than the Founder of that religion—that you love liberty better than those immortal Greeks who invented it—that you are a true republican than all the republicans of ancient and modern times, of both hemispheres. This is undoubtedly a great century and thinks it knows much; but I have always been accustomed to thank God that I am behind my age. It is a matter of taste.

I do not affect to be ignorant that your little school claim the Founder of the Christian religion, as an Abolitionist; not by reason of any positive condemnation or prohibition of Slavery or slave holding, but by virtue of what you call the development of the religion, which you suppose to be growing and advancing as man grows and advances. Especially you dwell upon the great precept, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"—and you say here is abolition in embryo. Though a laic, I shall venture to suggest to you, most learned clerk, a simple explanation of that text, which, perhaps, never occurred to you before. It means, do unto others as you would wish (if they were in your circumstances and in your theirs) that they should do unto you. If you are a creditor, treat your debtor with that forbearance and consideration which, if you were the debtor and he the creditor, you might reasonably wish and expect him to use toward you. This does not mean creditors discharge your debtors fee. Again, if you are a slave-holder, use your slave with gentleness, humanity, and kindness, rewarding him when he does well, never punishing him wantonly or oppressively—in short, just as you could reasonably wish were you the slave and he the master, that he would behave toward you.—Therefore, the injunction of the New Testament is not, masters discharge your slaves, but, be merciful to your slaves—slaves be obedient to your masters.

But I said something of slaves being lashed. Yes: the very idea of a slave includes the idea of coercion, but does not at all include the idea of cruelty; and when I wished for a plantation of negroes, your reverence and The Tribune, with great candor, proclaim that I want slaves in order to have the luxury of flogging them. Does any man marry a wife that he may have the pleasure of beating the children? Yet he who spareth the rod spoileth the child. Does any man buy a horse for the sake of whipping him? Did Washington keep negroes merely that he might indulge himself in thrashing them? In fact, I wanted to set down the principle as nakedly as possible—that it is not wrong to hold a slave; from this principle it follows, that it is not wrong to make a slave work; and there is no way of making him work (in the last resort) but dread of the lash.

This is an ungracious task I find myself forced to undertake. On my side, in this controversy, everything sounds harsh and looks repulsive. Your reverence has chosen, if not the better, at least the balmer part. Your's is the privilege, dear to the enlightened modern heart, of uttering kind looking sentences. It comes easy with you, (for all the prevailing cant is with you), to assume for yourself and your followers, the credit of benevolence, and philanthropy, and enlightenment, and "progress;" and all the rest of it; while I, to escape the charge of barbarous cruelty and blood-thirsty atrocity, am forced to shield myself under the authority of mere ancients, persons behind the century, persons who had not the advantage of hearing your lecture at the Tabernacle—persons like the Legislator of the Jews, and the wise men of the Greeks and the fram-

ers of the Declaration of Independence. It would be easy for me also, and it would be true to assert that I am not cruel or tyrannical by nature—that I hate all oppression—that, if I had slaves, I would influence and govern them uniformly by kindness instead of coercion; in short, that I would use them as humanely as Jefferson himself, whose enthusiastic reception by his attached negroes on his return to Monticello, forms so agreeable a picture in Tucker's life of that illustrious man. It would be easy; but I do not condescend to treat the question in this personal and restricted manner. My position was, and is, the naked assertion, "that slaveholding is not a crime;" and that nobody ever thought it a crime until some time toward the close of the last century.

for the sake of unbecoming your disciples at the Tabernacle, I think it right now to inform them, (and I do it with regret,) that you are in the habit of giving so erroneous an account of Slavery among the Hebrews, that Moses himself would not know his own laws if he heard them described in one of your reverence's lectures. You say that the Mosaic law did not indeed prohibit slavery, but surrounded the system with such restrictions as to make it very inconvenient, and finally to abolish it. The very ingenious author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in her "Key" to the same, has asserted, quoting a Mr. Barnes for it, that although Hebrews might buy slaves, they could not sell them.—And again, that there was an enactment requiring Hebrew slaveholders to liberate their slaves every fiftieth year. These are statements which you and your school seem to take on trust from Mrs. Stoe and Mr. Barnes, but you will find that it is unsafe to rely, for facts of this kind, upon pamphlets or lady novelists. Undoubtedly, some of your hearers, and some of the readers of "Uncle Tom," will be surprised to hear that there were no such enactments at all; except in reference to that class of slaves who were children of Israel.

The Mosaic Law commanded the Israelites to buy slaves "of the heathen who were round about;" these slaves it commanded them to take as an inheritances for ever. "Ye shall take them as an inheritances for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession: they shall be your bondmen for ever. But over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule over one another with rigor,"—Levit. xxv. 46.

(To be continued.)

About the year 1836 or '37, an American Supercargo at St. Petersburg took a walk one evening on the banks of the river Neva, puffing his cigar in real yankee style, and while indulging in his luxury, he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him if he knew that he was violating the municipal laws of the city; he replied he was not aware of it, and asked wherein he was violating the laws; he told him in smoking his cigar in the street; he immediately threw his cigar into the water, and finding the gentleman rather communicative, commenced a walk with him, conversing on various topics, but our Supercargo could not help noticing wherever they went, the people all lifted their hats to his companion, which induced him to say that he must be greatly beloved by the people, as he observed they all lifted their hats to him as they passed. He replied, he did not think they had much love for him, but the respect they paid him was probably on account of the office he held, "for," said he, "I am their Emperor."

VICIOUS CATTLE.—The common "vice" of jumping and throwing fences is taught to cattle, with scarcely any exception, by their owners and care takers. Fences half down soon fall by the rubbing of cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if the cattle have any shrewdness in observing cause and effect. Very fine feed over a poor fence is the next lesson; letting down bars and rail fences to the calves, from laziness, so that the animal has to leap, is the third lesson—and this last is often first, second and third with sheep, until they will scale anything. These three lessons are usually enough, but a fourth is often added, viz: placing one additional rail on the fence each successive day, as they become more skillful, for the ostensible purpose of keeping the jumper within bounds, but really operating as a most ingenious contrivance to teach the art of vaulting. We have heard of French being taught in six lessons; but very few animals require more than the above four to enable them to take a "French leave" of an ordinary enclosure.—Country Gentleman.

SEVERE PRAYERS.—In Northern Illinois are two brothers who officiate, as occasions offer, in the church as exhorters, or something of the kind, and flatter themselves on the peculiar spirit in which they at times enter upon their humble calling. On one occasion, the elder brother, in descending at some length upon the characteristics of each, gave the following forcible illustration of his "spiritual" superiority:—"Brother George, can exhort and sing but he can't pray. I can pray his shirt off."

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 2,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, APR. 5, 1854.

NO. 36.

An Exciting Discussion.

Well may we exclaim with the man in the play,—This's a great country! When walled in and the fence whitewashed, it bids fair to be a very great country! Then what a series of excitements, flare ups and crises our whole hearted (Lord pardon us!) patriotic, (!) and self-sacrificing politicians, (in a horn!) treat the blessed country to! The last grand concert by the whole orchestra, is the Nebraska bill. And it affords a very extensive field for criticism and interpretation. Let us suppose ourselves at a corner, people passing to and fro.—

"No sir! Sir, I wouldn't vote for a man, who, in any way, countenanced the Nebraska bill!"

On they go, and three more talkers approach.

"Douglass is done for, by—!"

"Doubt it. You see the Nebraska question is—"

They pass out of hearing, more men come,

"That bill will d—more men in the Senate—"

"But my dear Sir—Missouri—compromise—4, 40—Douglas, Nebraska—"

"Nien, nien, ein fecht, von der Nebraska's vos uen der die!"

There go two Germaas, hot as pepper on the everlasting bill; how one lays it down and the other shrugs his shoulders as they tear in to Nebraska bill.

"Well Smith, what do you think of the Nebraska bill now?"

"Brown, it's a humbug, a—humbug; it was got up for the exclusive purpose of giving a few windy politicians a chance to be newspapered all over the country, and nothing else."

"It's a great question," says old Fogie to an ancient Pistol, "a-a momentous question."

"A great question sir," says Pistol, "I—I am afraid the Union's in danger sir!"

"Look a hea Mis'r Jumbo," says one buck dorkie meeting another in front of the Burnett, "I's gwine to perpel a question."

"Perpel'em, perpel'm sah."

"Look a hea, now who-wha—what's yer 'pinion 'bout dis yer Brasky bill?"

"Brasky bill? Gorry, I guess I don't know 'em nohow, Mis'r Porkpine, I dunno 'em."

"Dunno 'em?"

"Well bless God I don't. Whar de chile from?"

"Yaw! yaw! yaw-w-w! nigga dunno nuffin, 'spectye allers did, yaw! yaw!"

"Well look a hea, nigga, do-do-don't you go-go-go to put on ars 'bout dat Brasky Bill, I 'specks he's a run away nigger, anyhow, or dar wouldn't be at dis muss 'bout."

"Yaw! yaw! yaw-w-w! roars Porkpine, O! Moses, but you is 'bout de ignominious colored individual, I nebbler see, nohow!"

"Goo way, goo way!" exclaims Jumbo, "goo way, nigga, don't talk wid me 'bout run away niggers, I'se spectable citizen, I, dunno yer Brasky Bill, and don't want to know 'em nohow, and if you comes around me foolin chile, I-I-I'll burst yer head open, shuah!"

Oh! Moses! Vote for Higgins! This is a great country!

A chap styling himself "Don Duelo, the renowned spiritualist," played a cute game on some citizens of New Orleans last week. He issued programmes of a series of lectures, which were to be delivered by him on Spiritual Manifestations, and collected quite a pile by the sale of his season tickets. A large audience assembled to listen to the revelations of the spiritualists; but Don Duelo was amongst the missing.

The man at the box office had taken in during the evening, some \$25, which, after a vain attempt at distribution among the audience, was finally handed over to the Orphan Asylum, and the crowd dispersed in good humor.

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.—If all mankind could wink at the same moment, the muscular effort exerted would be sufficient to juggle the earth out of its orbit.

If all the oaths uttered in the United States were required to be printed, it would employ all the presses in the country, day and night to perform the labor; and if a tax was levied on them of one cent each, one year's revenue would be sufficient to transport all the mails by a double track of railroad to the Pacific, and pay the public debt of every State in the Union.

The cigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence six feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Japan squadron around the world, with enough over to do the wind work of all the patent medicines.

If all the ejected tobacco quids were from this time to be dropped on the dome of the Capitol at Washington, the hail of Egypt would be compared to the pelting storm, and the edifice would be buried deeper than Nineveh, before the next meeting of Congress.

The Difference of Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum.

"Dorothy, go see who that is at the front door."

Dorothy goes; returns presently to Mrs. Canary, who is busy manipulating a roast for dinner, and said:

"A man with a bill, mam."

"Go say Mr. Canary is not at home, will he please call again."

Girl carries the message; angry voice at the door is heard.

"Not in? Like to know when he is in poopy how to do if I'm to come here three or four times for this bill."

"I don't know sir," immediately says the girl.

"Don't know? The d—l you don't know?"

The alarmed "Betty" timidly shrinks back from the door and says:

"I'll call Mrs. Canary, Sir."

"Well, call her, I'm not coming here bully-hugging around for this bill, by a d—d sight."

"Good morning Sir," says the lady of the house, quietly confronting the bill-holder. "What is the matter Sir?"

"Why, her's a bill for them goods Canary got of us two weeks ago. I've called here once before and I'll not call again."

"But Mr. Canary's out, Sir; he'll be in."

"He's always out, some people are when there's a bill to pay."

"You will find him at home at two, or seven o'clock, Sir."

"Well, I'll call once more; if the bill ain't paid then I'll d—soon find a way to get it!" and away goes this dummer, red as a gobbler about the gills, and looking far fiercer than two cents, or a butcher's bill in a barn-yard.

"Dorothy, go see who that is at the door."

"It's the man who papered the parlor mam."

"What does he want Dorothy?"

"He wishes to see Mr. Canary, mam."

"Good morning, Madam," says the smiling artisan as the "lady of the house" appears.

"Good morning Sir, will you walk in?"

"Thank you, I merely called to see how the parlor paper set, and how you liked it madam."

The papering was duly examined—Mrs. Canary pronounced her entire satisfaction with it, and as the paper-hanger was about to retire he pleasantly observed:

"Mrs. Canary, I wish you would say to your husband, that any time convenient, this month, he will please call at the store and we'll make out the bill."

When Canary came to dinner, he heard of these transactions; two emotions were called up in his bosom—one of disgust and bitterness for the dirty dun, and the other of respect and gratefulness for the mild-mannered paper-hanger.

After dinner, on his way to his shop, Canary stopped at the paper-hanger's and paid the bill, but months have elapsed since the circumstances originated, and the bill of the vicious dun remains in statu quo, and will remain so, as long as limitation by law, and the gall of Canary feels like it. If you find a moral anywhere along through this "city item," appropriate it, for it is a first rate daguerreotype of "human nature."

Chaney H. Reynolds committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree, near Clyde, Ohio, a few days since. It appears that after going into the woods, he endeavored to fell a tree, but it lodged upon another, when he tried to fall another upon it, and thus bring it to the ground; but his attempt was fruitless, as the tree fell the opposite way from that he wished; another was tried with like result. In a memorandum book in his pocket was found the following note:

"I am tired of life. The Lord suffers everything to go against me. Those three trees all fell the wrong way, yet it is not on that account that I am about to commit this deed. I impute nothing to my present wife, but it is a difficulty with my first wife that causes me to commit this act."

Always treat the ladies politely. It costs nothing, and may come to much. To-day, Mr. Taps made room in the omnibus for the pretty Miss. Muffins, and got an invite to tea for it. The probability is that Taps will marry the girl and \$50,000. Bombazine is never ungrateful. Do her a good turn, and you may count upon most any quantity of sunshine, a polka at the ball, a gentle squeeze in the entry, and an early departure of the old folks for bed. Politeness is a great inversion.

THE BOSTON GIRLS.—In Boston according to a correspondent of the New York Musical Review, the ladies consider it *infra dig* to walk to a place of amusement in the evening. This made sad havoc with the young gentlemen who do these things; but the girls are inexorable.—A New Yorker once expostulated with a company of young ladies on this point; but they maintained that any one considering herself a lady, would insist on the carriage. "How do you manage with your New York ladies on such occasions?" asked one of the fair dispartants.—"We 'buss'em," replied the gallant New Yorker. "Oh, well, we shouldn't object to that," was the general response.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - - 75
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 50
For half column 6 months, - - - \$14
" " 12 months, - - - 18
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18
" " 12 months, - - - 25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of times for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

The Church-Yard Bottle.

A German, named Gladith, who had laid some dead moles upon the beds in his garden, whether as examples of retributive justice for their defacement of his borders and walks, or for other good reasons, or for none at all, does not appear, observed that the bodies of the little gentlemen in velvet disappeared mysteriously. He watched, and found that the agents were beetles, which, having first deposited their eggs in the carcasses that were to be the provision for their larvae, buried their bodies, so that they might be safe from predatory birds and quadrupeds.—Into a glass vessel he put four of these insects, having filled it with earth, on the surface of which he placed two dead frogs. His sextons went to work, and one frog was interred in less than twelve hours—the other one on the third day. Then he introduced a dead linnet. The beetles soon began their labors, commencing operations by removing the earth from underneath the body, so as to form a cavity for its reception. Male and female got under the corpse and pulled away at the feathers to lower it into the its grave. A change then came over the spirit of the male, for he drove the female away, and worked by himself for five hours at a stretch. He then lifted the body, changed its position, turned and arranged it, coming out of the hole, mounting on the dead bird, tramping on it, and then again going below to draw it down deeper still. Wearing with his incessant efforts, he came out and laid his head upon the earth beside the object of his labors, remaining motionless for a full hour, as if for a good rest. Then he crept under the earth again. On the morning of the next day the bird was an inch and a half below the surface of the ground, but the trench remained open, the body looking as if laid out upon a bier, surrounded by a rampart of mould.

"When evening came, it had sunk half an inch lower. The next day the burial was completed, the bird having been completely covered. More corpses were now supplied, and in fifty days twelve bodies were interred by the four beetles in this cemetery under a glass case."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

REMARKABLE HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.—On Thursday afternoon, as Miss McNeil, the daughter of the late Gen. John McNeil, of Boston, and the niece of President Pierce, was walking on Third street near the corner of C street, with a portmanteau in her hand, she received a blow on the breast from a ruffian, who instantly afterwards jerked the portmanteau from her hand and rushed off through the alley opposite to which the robbery took place. As soon as the young lady recovered her breath she started in pursuit of the villain. The alley being unfrequented; for the most part, the scoundrel managed to make his escape. The portmanteau thus stolen contained \$30 in gold, a ring worth perhaps \$100, though being a memento of far greater value to the young lady and certificates for some \$2,000 worth of stocks. Miss McNeil proceeded, as soon as she could call a carriage, to the City Hall, and instantly put in motion the police, who are making every possible exertion for the capture of the scoundrel.—*Star of the 17th*.

Col. Bob Wheat, who fought, bled, and didn't die for his country, in the recent war, tells a 'good one' on Sandy Burras, a private in his fine company of Tennessee Cavalry. Sandy was a good soldier, brave as a bull-dog and devoted to his country, and—Monongehala whiskey.—The latter frequently 'got the best' of Sandy, and of course often consigned him to the guard-house. When remonstrated with, he always had an excuse, which was invariably that it was the anniversary of some battle. "Drunk again to-day, Sandy?" Bob would say. "Yes, Captain; (hie) it's the anniversary of (hie) Carro Gordo, (hie) you know," was Sandy's reply. This was an appeal to the Captain's patriotism, and had the effect, generally, of lessening the ordinary punishment. At one period, Sandy had been drunk every day for about two weeks; and, of course, his excuses had about exhausted all the battles that had ever been fought in Mexico. Observing him inebriated one day, Bob thought he had a sure thing on him. "Drunk again, Sandy," said he, confident that he would be at a loss for an excuse. "Yes, Captain (hie) you see (hie) the Sergeant (hie) told me how (hie) it was your (hie) birth-day; and so, (hie) you see, (hie) I thought I'd just take (hie) a drink or two to your health." Bob "knocked under." After that, Sandy was allowed an unlimited indulgence.—*N. Y. Monthly*.

"What's whisky bringing?" inquired a dealer in that article.

"Bringing men to the gallows" was the reply.

MARVELOUS EFFECT OF THE NON-USE OF TOBACCO.—I do not understand at all, said Augustine, "how gentlemen can smoke. It certainly shortens their lives." "I don't know that," replied the other, "their my father who has smoked every blessed day since he joined the Church, and he is now 70 years old." "Well, if he had not smoked, he might have been eighty at this day."



THE POST.

LEBANON, KY.

Wednesday Morning, Apr. 5, 1854.

If G. W. Godey will consent to become a candidate for Sheriff and Frank Rully for Deputy Sheriff of Marion county they will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE PENN as a candidate for Jailor of Marion County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce ANTHONY WALSTON, as a candidate for the office of Assessor, for Marion co., at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce HENRY H. HUGHES, as a candidate for the office of County Clerk at the ensuing August Election.

If WM. MILBURN will consent to run as candidate for Jailor of this County he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

We understand that there has been some hard thoughts and erroneous conjectures engendered from a piece of poetry, which appeared in our last issue, over the signature of D—y. Now, as this was but a mere piece of pleasantry, we take the present opportunity of stating the fact, and if possible, to stop the unbridled tongues of those who wish to make a mountain out of a mole hill. The article to which we allude, was written by a citizen of this place who is a warm friend to all the parties concerned; and no bad motive can or should in justice, be attributed to the author.

SAD CASUALTY.—We are grieved to learn that Mr. John Heard was wounded unto death, on Tuesday week last, in his mill near Liver Springs, in this County. It appears, that he was fixing something about the mill, which was somewhat out of repair. Whilst doing so, (the machinery being in motion,) his fingers were taken in, between the cogs, and his whole arm, up to the shoulder, was drawn rapidly in between the cogs. The arm was literally crushed into jelly; and the bones of the hand and arm, ground into powder. Our experienced and very skillful young friend, Dr. Frank Polin, of Springfield, was called in, who amputated the arm. But all the surgical skill of the world could effect nothing to the unfortunate man's relief, and he expired on the Friday night following. We were not acquainted, personally, with Mr. Heard; but have often heard him spoken of, by his relations and friends, as a kind-hearted, liberal and good citizen, and one whose heart and purse-strings were ever open to the cries of distress. Most deeply do we condole with his friends, relations, and neighbors in their untimely loss.

NEATNESS.—There is nothing so seemly and agreeable to the eye, as a neat farm yard. Look there, as you pass along, at Mr. A's, for instance. Observe now how bright and beautifully clean that wagon, those plows, that harrow is. "Surely," you exclaim, "Farmer A. has just got those utensils from the shop!" No such thing! Just you hold here, and we will tell you a secret;—Farmer A. always keeps his tools painted. He, thus, not only has his utensils to always look beautiful and bright, but also his doors, windows, and even fences.

Now Friend L. H. NOBLE, has, at his Drug Store, all kinds and colors of oil paints, already ground and ready, in cans, for use. All you have got to do, is to buy you a can of paint and a brush, and go to work at your leisure moments. If you are not particularly fond of taste; let us whisper to you again, do it for economy's sake. Don't you know that oil paint is a great preserver of wood? A flow or a wagon which is painted every year, regularly, never rots or falls to pieces from exposure. Farmer, paste this in your hat—every farmer ought to have his paint-pot and brush.

For the want of room we are forced to exclude several articles, among them, is the "Window Musings, No. 2," from our correspondent W. J. L. Also, one from our very particular friend Twyman, Jno. Mitchell's Letter had to be curtailed of its fair proportions on the same account.

From the severity of the weather during the past week, we presume that the peach crop of this section, together with the entire State, has been hopelessly destroyed.

If you wish anything rich in the way of chewing tobacco go to Noble's.

We are in reception of Godey's Lady's Book for April. This is truly a lady's book, in every acceptance of the term,—it amuses whilst it engenders no morbid nor mentally unhealthy taste—it instructs, while it leads to no frivolous, or nonsensical vanity. In a word, it is a book which every lady should have, be her sphere high or low—the lady who prides herself upon her exquisite culinary skill, will always find that skill increased by studying her Lady's book—the same may be said of dress, and in this department friend Godey has excelled himself in the present number. For the small sum of \$4 you can have this book for one year, together with the Lebanon Post.

There are window glass in this town which cost \$55 per panel.—Post.

Wonderful. We have heard of glasses (and pains too) that cost men several hundred dollars. And since your dealing with the rappers last summer, it is rumored that you have been rather spiritually inclined.—Bardstown Herald.

Jimmy Ellis of the Herald has become so sharp of late, that he has to be kept in a scabbard, for fear he will hurt somebody. He is a temperance man per force,—not that he loves liquor less, but that he loves money more. He would have been a strong drinker, but being too penurious to pay for it and as no one will treat him; he makes a virtue of necessity and dislikes the "sour grapes."

Communicated.

For the Post.

MR. JACK.—We have noticed with pleasure, the very just remarks that have appeared in several of the papers printed in our Judicial District, concerning our distinguished and able Judge, the Hon. JOHN L. BRIDGES. Our citizens, like many others, in our present District have had a general acquaintance with the Judge, only since it was our good fortune to call him, by our suffrage, to preside upon the Bench in our District. Before that time they had only heard of his rare abilities and qualifications for the office he has so long, so ably, and so honorably filled—but now they are able to testify to his sterling integrity, his promptness and decision, his great dispatch of business, and his rare and comprehensive knowledge of the intricate and subtle principles of the law. The wonderful manner in which he has disposed of the business that had accumulated for years on our docket and on the docket of our neighboring Court at Springfield, renowned as the latter Court has always been, for the intricacy as well as the number of its causes, has at once placed him higher and more immovable in the confidence and esteem of our community, than it has been the good fortune of any former Judge or public officer to occupy.

This is the seventh day of our Court and we have been through our entire docket since morning, when the juries and litigants were all finally discharged from service. The usual amount of business has been transacted;—the same that in former times has consumed, generally, almost the entire term of two weeks. We venture to say that our community have not for years, witnessed so much business disposed of, and yet so much leisure time left to lawyers, litigants and juries, during any former term of our Court. These altho important considerations, considered in a pecuniary point of view, not only to individuals, but to the community at large, are small comparatively to many others that may justly be mentioned in connection with our esteemed Judge.

Without intending to disparage any former Judge, and without intimating that our Circuit Court Bench, has not been heretofore ably encumbered, we do think that we have just reason to congratulate ourselves that we are a portion of the 7th Judicial District, under the care and supervision of the Honorable JOHN L. BRIDGES. He certainly does possess some of the most estimable qualities of the truly able Judge, to a greater degree, than most any other Judicial Officer we have ever known. We allude, particularly to that quality of head and heart, which under no circumstances, no exigencies can ever be induced to bend or waver in the presence of the most influential and powerful member of the bar, or be tempted to cast one shadow over the morning sky of the timid, the humble and obscure young man. We know and can attest the truth of this assertion well, for we have always felt the bracing consciousness of perfect equality of privilege and position, with the greatest and the smallest member of the bar, while in the presence of his Honor. If a position taken, be untenable in law or fact, before him, he is as prompt and unmistakable in his rebuke of it, if taken by the greatest as when taken by the smallest. There exists no favoritism, no leaning to this side or that. Indeed, for more than thirty years constant service on the Bench, we have never yet heard a whisper that he at any time during his whole Judicial career, ever did anything that could be construed, even by torture into the slightest breach of that integrity so inestimable in the perfect Judge. It was not, however, our design to pass encomiums so justly earned, on the character of our Judge; but simply, to have expressed our personal appreciation of his merits.

We are not aware of what determination Judge Bridges may have made on the subject of becoming again a candidate for the office he now fills. We are satisfied, however, of this fact, that whatever may

now, or hereafter be his desire with reference to continuing by permission of the people, upon the Bench; he has but to make known his wishes and the citizens of our county will give him a "continuance" by acclamation. We venture to say that never in so brief a time, have any people conceived so strong an attachment for a public servant, as the citizens of this portion of his District, have for him. There are many able members of the bar in our District, who would adorn the Bench in the absence of our present esteemed Judge; but none, we think, would ever aspire to the position while they are conscious that its present incumbent would desire or accept its honors.

A MEMBER OF THE MARION BAR.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.



ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Africa arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

The news by the Africa is not interesting.

The statement that Kalafat was captured by the Russians is an atrocious falsehood, and totally unfounded.

There has been no fighting of importance on the Danube or in Asia.

The London Daily News says, without any date, that the Czar had sent another proposal to Vienna, which the representatives of the Four Powers found inadmissible and rejected.

A messenger with France and England's ultimatum to the Czar, left Vienna on the 7th for St. Petersburg.

Neither Prussia nor Austria have signed the ultimatum, their policy being defined as neutral for the present by mediation for the future.

The first division, consisting of 14 ships under Sir Charles Napier, was to sail from Portsmouth on the 11th for the Baltic.

It is reported that 3,000 British troops will go to the Baltic for land service.

The 77th regiment embarked at Liverpool on the 11th for Turkey.

The allied fleet met at Bucos Boes.

The bulk of the Russian fleet are at Sebastopol, and some at Semakali. Both fleets have cruises in the Black Sea.

The Greek insurrection has subsided.

VIENNA, March 9.—Prince Bismarck is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army of the Danube.

MALTA, March 5.—The first division of the expeditionary army has arrived here.

LONDON, March 10.—The Queen yesterday issued a proclamation against British subjects engaging in foreign service, or fitting out vessels for warlike purposes without special license.

VIENNA, March 8.—It is reported that the Russians are withdrawing from Kalafat.

Arch Duke Albert will be Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian on the South-Eastern frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 26.—The Pacha of Gohata has been deposed at the instance of Austria.

Salomon intended to declare independence, and a French ship of war has been sent there.

A dispatch to the London morning Chronicle dated Athens, 10th states that the Greek insurrection was extending, and that Gen Kanyos had joined the insurgents.

The City of Arta has been taken by assault.

The Turks have been beaten in several encounters.

Prussia still holds out.

Lord John Russell is quit ill, and was unable to attend to his duties in the House Friday. The House adjourned till Monday in consequence.

The latest dispatches received from Paris fully confirm the news respecting the attitude assumed by Prussia and Austria on the Eastern question.

All of the passengers of the ship Robert, Kelly, were landed safely. The ship itself, with the masts cut away, got off the rocks, and was towed to Kensington.

The ship Panama struck, and sunk near Hollywood on the night of the 8th inst. Eight of the crew landed, but the fate of the others is not yet reported.

The French Senate unanimously vote for the loan of \$250,000,000 francs.

The fleet division of troops for the East was to leave London on the 20th.

There is some excitement in the Commercial world in consequence of Lord Clarendon's announcement to the Riga merchants, that all Russian produce, to whomsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be lawful prizes in the event of war.

NEW YORK, March 28.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday are received. An Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard says:—

The court has decreed the cotton on board of the Black Warrior, forfeited, and imposed a fine of \$60,000 on the vessel which the Captain General has remitted, with the exception of \$6,000. The consignees gave security for the payment under protest.

A planter named Argudin, had failed. His indebtedness exceeds \$1,500,000.

The British war steamer Devastation arrived at Havana on the 16th.

600 slaves landed near Trinidad de Cuba, and had been seized by the government.

Archbishop Hughes is at Savannah. The Republican contradicts the filibuster's opinions in regard to the Cuba and to the Archbishop.

A card in the Washington papers records the peaceful settlement of the difficulties between Clark Mills and Col. Mitchell.

Foreign Items.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Advice from Buenos Ayres have been received at England!

The Government of Brazil has resolved to interfere in the affairs of Montevideo. It was rumored that Montevideo would be occupied by the Brazilian army of 4,000 men.

Buenos Ayres quiet.

The last birthday of Washington was observed at Constantinople for the first time. All foreign ships of war displayed their respective flags at mast-head at noon. The frigate Levant fired a salute, which was answered by all the foreign ships of war in port.

That Duel.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The report of the duel between Messrs. Breckenridge and Cutting is incorrect. None has taken place yet.—Two friends on each side have been laboring assiduously all day to effect a reconciliation, but without effect, and they have also called on a fifth as umpire. The report that the gentlemen were out of town, was also incorrect, although they are in secret quarters. The intelligence in our former dispatches was current at the time they were sent, and were firmly believed by many deeply interested friends of the parties.—The non-appearance of Messrs. Breckenridge and Cutting gave coloring to the rumors, and various circumstances strengthened the supposition that matters were as stated. Later developments show that the parties were concealed here, and only awaiting the decision of the parties who control the affair, to fight or to be reconciled. Messrs. Benton and Speaker Boyd are exerting themselves to adjust the difficulty without recourse to weapons.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—SENATE.—The senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill, the question pending on Mr. Thompson's amendment adding appropriations for Custom Houses in various places.

HOUSE.—The House after a long debate on the bill extending the contract for carrying the mails between Mobile and Montgomery, was referred to the committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Preston made an explanation on behalf of Messrs. Cutting & Breckenridge, stating that the difficulty between them had been honorably adjusted, and that both mutually ask indulgence for having violated the rules of the House.

THE CUTTING AND BRECKENRIDGE DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.—The difficulty between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge has been settled on basis entirely honorable to both parties. The offensive expressions were withdrawn. Mr. Preston makes explanation. The gentlemen were both in the House to-day. The affair was brought to a happy termination last night, and the result gives universal satisfaction.

SLAVE EXCITEMENT AT AUBURN, N. Y.

Much excitement has of late prevailed among abolitionists at Auburn, N. Y., owing to a report that a negro who was to be released from the State prison yesterday morning, was a slave and would be claimed by his master on being set at liberty by the Warden. Inflammatory handbills were issued headed "Kidnappers—Kidnappers," and calling the friends of the convict to the rescue, and a general arming of the philanthropists took place for the purpose of setting the law at defiance, should an attempt have been made to restore the negro to his master. The strangest part of the story is, that the man is represented as a dangerous character, and no steps have been taken to return him to slavery. A despatch from Albany states that, notwithstanding all the previous uproar, everything was quiet at Auburn yesterday.—N. Y. Herald, 27th.

"Fanny Fern."

The author of the series of papers over the signature of "FANNY FERN," (Mrs. FARRINGTON, of Boston,) is a sister of N. P. WILLIS; but from the tenor of the following card which she publishes in the New York Tribune, we should judge there was no love lost between them:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: A few days since, a paragraph entitled "The Veteran Printer" was copied in The Tribune in which occurs the following sentence:

"Three of his children, certainly: are widely known in the world of letters viz: N. P. Willis, Mrs. Farrington, (Fanny Fern and R. S. Willis.)"

So far as the foregoing statement refers to me, it is incorrect. With due deference to Mrs. Grundy and Paul Pry, Esq., I beg to state that, several years since, by a sudden reverse of fortune, I was deprived of all my relatives.

Respectfully FANNY FERN.

SLOOP OF WAR JOHN ADAMS FOR CUBA.—The Boston Chronicle says, during last week nearly one hundred men were received into the Charlestown Navy Yard, their services being required to finish the sloop-of-war John Adams. It will require only a week longer to get her ready for the sea. It is rumored that her destination is Cuba, through nothing is yet known on this point with certainty.

Railroads.

The next most important road, and that in the progress of which the city is most deeply interested, both on account of her advances and on account of the benefits expected to be derived from it, is the Louisville and Nashville road. The city has already invested and agreed to invest a million of dollars in this road, and will consequently own nearly or quite one-fourth of the entire stock in the road. The road must be built, and we have no doubt will be even if the city has to take another half million or more stock in it. And although there has been a good deal of misfortune connected with the commencement of this road, yet we learn that the prospect of its completion within two or three years is not discouraging, though the management thus far has failed to negotiate a foreign loan.

The road can and will be finished and put in use to the Rolling Fork Bridge, some thirty miles from the city, within the present year. Much of the grading has been finished to this thirty miles, and we learn the iron has been purchased, and that much of the road will be rapidly pushed to completion. In the mean time, whether the negotiations in Europe for a loan on the bonds of the company shall fail or not, the work will be continued at the tunnel through Muldrow's Hill, and at the Green River Bridge, two works which it will require the longest time to complete.

To make this section of thirty miles profitable before extending the main road beyond Muldrow's Hill, it is suggested that a branch road of some thirty-five or forty miles be built upon the valley of the Rolling Fork to terminate at Lebanon, in Marion county. To communicate with the interior and Southern counties of Kentucky, we verily believe no more important road for the direct interests of Louisville can be built than this branch road. Look at the map, and see the range of counties which would centre their trade at the Lebanon terminus. There are, besides Marion—Casey, Adair, Russell, Pulaski, Clinton, Wayne, Taylor and Green, and parts of Washington, Boyle, Mercer, Hardin and Nelson—points which have no intercourse with Louisville now except by the most cumbersome vehicles, dragged over the worst roads in the country. We are advised that very nearly enough stock can be raised on the line of the road and in Marion to build this branch, and if so, we know of no road more deserving of a small investment on the part of the city. Beyond the Rolling Fork, the work of the main road will be pushed ahead as fast as means can be raised without too great a sacrifice of bonds, or without involving the parties interested beyond the original estimates. Grounds for depots have every where been procured, and at the depot in this city there has been a considerable expenditure in improvements. All things considered, we regard it as not only to the interest of the city, but the imperative duty of her authorities to foster this road as one of the most important works the city has yet engaged in. We say nothing about the management, in relation to which we have had complaints sent to us for publication, because we are not sufficiently advised upon the subject to say whether it has been the best or not. For the purpose of getting information, however, we called on the President day before yesterday, and were very politely advised of the condition and prospects of the company, and every point upon which we sought information was frankly explained. We, of course, could not inform ourselves fully on all important points without the investigation of documents, reports, &c. Though, as far as we could ascertain in one interview, we confess we found nothing to justify some of the serious complaints we have heard against the management. On the contrary, it appears to us that they are doing as much and as well as can be done under the circumstances.—Lou. Times.

It is said that 10,000 panes of window glass were broken in the town of Abington, Va., by hail, on the 16th.

Charles Rico, a quarrelsome fellow, was shot dead in Memphis on Wednesday, 23d of March, by Bill Brown a rowdy.

DISCORD IN NEW ALBANY.—James and John McNamee were brought before Esquire Jocelyn Tuesday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Nicholas Spickert. It seems that all the parties are members of the Catholic church, and that Spickert persisted in singing in the choir against the wishes of the defendants, who on Sunday attempted to shove him out, where upon suit was brought. The defendants were fined 25 cents and costs!—Lou. Courier.

EXPENSIVE PUFFING.—Don Jose Fraschieris, at the Galt house bar, has received a lot of Regalia Britannia cigars, the best ever smoked in Louisville. Their cost is only one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand.—Lou. Cou.

A COMET.—The identical comet that brandished its fiery tail in the South-western heavens last summer has again made its appearance. It was plainly visible to the naked eye last evening at 8 o'clock. Since its previous visit, the discussions of this celestial stranger have materially increased.—Lou. Cou. Apr. 3d.

'Mister schoolmaster, do you know Algebra?'

'No, but I know his father, Col. Bray, and the girls too.'

This is a cousin to the man who didn't know mathematics, but knew Jim Matties like a book.

Close not a letter without reading it, or drink water without seeing it.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Marion Circuit Court, we will, on Saturday, the 15 of April 1854, sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Lebanon,

THREE VALUABLE NEGROES.

Two likely and valuable Men, and one Woman. Said Negroes will be sold on a credit of ten months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser. JOS. ABELL, & OBEDE F. WALSTON, Commissioners.

April 5 2t—By order of Court.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Lebanon on the 31st day of March 1854; and if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general Post office, as dead letters.

Abell Jno. K., Avery Thomas, Abell Mrs. Cornelius.

Beam Letty, Bland V., Burns A. Brown Miss E. Brown, Samuel, Beaman Jan. R., Buckmond, Brown Rev. W. S. 2, Bone A. B., Bean his heirs or administrators, Burns E., Brent Robert, Brown Miss M. Bell Lawrence.

Cook Mrs. Lucinda, Chandler R. W. 2, Crisp Madison, Clk. of Marion Cir. Court, 3, Carter Jno. Cotter B. V. Coppage Isaac, Craig John, Cecil Jno. H. 2, Cecil Miss A. M., Caldwell Miss M.

Doyle Mrs. M., Deaver James, 5.

Everheart D.

Foreman Dr. W., Flannagan C. G.

Gray A. Grate C., Green H., German J. G. 2, Green Thomas, Green Anisim, Graham Jno.

Hughes Barnett, Huffman I. E. 2, Harlan John A., Hanley Mr., Hutchins Rev. J. B., Hargrove Susan, Howell Mrs., Head Gorey, Hite C. C., Hamilton Miss Kate.

Jones Isaac, Jarboe Miss Eliza, Jarboe M.

Kimberlin J. F., Kaska Miss K., Kilger Jas. M.

Liter Miss D., Lowe Miss L., Luckett Mrs. E. C., Luckett L. R., Logan Robert T., Lodge Salem, No. 42, Landrum J. P., Lanum Wm., Lanum Thos., Leanon and Springfield T P R Co., Lebanon Ky.

Miles Miss Precillar, Mattingly J. I., Mattingly John, McElroy Wm., Marlburn Mrs. Clay 3, Moore & Knott, McCain Wm. L., Meger F. B. 2, Muldrow Dr. E., Mackin Thos., Mackentree J., Milburn F., Murry C., Mattingly G., Milburn Alonzo, Moore Wm. H., Mudd Andrew.

Napier Miss B.

O'Brien A., Obenheimer & Lewis Obenheimer M.

Poun George, Purdy Paris, Peterson Samuel, Purdy Pressley, Payne David 2, Proctor W. J., Powell Rev. Mr., Purdy E. C. 4, Purdy R. C., Purdy J. I., Purdy Stephen, Paris O., Penick B N 5, Payne Robin.

Riley Fanny, Rineheart Eliz, Ridge Isaac, Russell I. Ray S. T., Rodmand David, Russell Miss Jane, Robinson B., Reed J. P. 5.

Sparrow Wm., Sims J., Sheriff of Marion County, Speed Jas, Sims J. M., Strickler J.

Thompson J., Hairs of Lewis Thomas, Tacker J. H., Tandy D. C., Tuls J., Taylor J. W., Thompson heirs.

Wilkinson E., Wathen F. H., Wilson C., Warren John, Withrow Miss M., Warner G. W., Ward John his heirs &c., Walker B.

Yale J. W.

PLEASE Call and pay Postage, as I will have to pay for your reading if you don't—and I guess that'll go down kinder rough.

H. L. MUDD, P. M.

House and Sign PAINTING.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into copartnership, in the Painting business, and permanently located themselves in Lebanon; would most respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion county generally. We are prepared to do House Painting, Sign Painting and Imitations of Woods, Marbles, &c., in a neat and workman-like manner, in the quickest manner possible, and upon the most reasonable terms; in a word, we will warrant our work to be done in such a style and dispatch as to please our employers.

MUSSELMAN & SPALDING.

Mar. 15 tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the building of the New Presbyterian Church are hereby notified that the first payment due by said subscribers was due on the 1st of last January, and is NOW NEEDED immediate payment to the Treasurer, D. W. Phillips, is earnestly solicited.

A. K. YOUNG.

By order of the building Com.

Mar. 8 3t

BEN. EDMONDS, JAS. A. EDMONDS

B. Edmonds & Son, Wholesale and Retail.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes and Boots.

LEBANON, KY.

WE HAVE now on hand a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety.

The followers of St. Crispian can be supplied with all kinds of Findings of the best quality at a very small advance upon Louisville prices. Call and see us; it gives us pleasure to have our friends call.

March 8, ttf.

New Fall and Winter GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their FALL and WINTER Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons—Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style. Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to particular dealers on the usual time.

N. B. Country Produce of all

THE POST.



Wednesday Morning, Apr. 5, 1854

Mr. J. T. O'BRYAN, of Bardstown is our authorized agent in Nelson County. All moneys received for by him will be properly acknowledged.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Gov. Seymour of New York, vetoed the prohibitory Liquor Law on Friday. It will pass over his head.

The Pittsburg editors are luxuriating in fresh cucumbers.

In Henderson county, the late rains and freezes have been destructive to the tobacco beds. Replanting has been found necessary in many cases.

The carriage factory of Mr. Schoolcraft, in Paducah, was destroyed by fire Monday night last. Loss \$2,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house in Louisville on the 1st day of next May.

All the fruit in the vicinity of Paducah has been killed by the recent frosts.

The "last survivor" of the battle of Lexington, died at Lexington, Mass., on the 26th inst.

"SUM SNAIL" in a Log.—Upon the plantation of Col. John B. Lamar, in Lee county, Georgia, a log was split open, a few days since, and 28 full grown rattlesnakes found within.

Casting bread upon the waters—advertising liability.

Charles Dodson was fined twenty dollars and cost, in Cincinnati, on Friday, for disturbing the congregation in Christ's Chapel by loud talking and then refusing to leave the house when requested by the sexton.

A drove of one hundred and eighty fat beavers, passed through Cincinnati on Friday, on their way to the New York cattle market via the Little Miami road. The drove was from Woodford co., Kentucky.

The Japan squadron, it is reported, has been recalled, but it is supposed Com. Perry will pay his second visit to Japan before he receives his recall.

Ripe strawberries have appeared in Mobile.

MARRIED AGAIN.—T. Bigelow Lawrence, son of Abbot Lawrence, has been married to the daughter of Judge Chapman, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

About fifty persons have lately united with the Presbyterian Church in Shelbyville. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Thomas P. Hunt.

Flour, which cost \$7 per barrel in New York, sold in San Francisco, on the 20th ult., for \$6 75. The loss on a cargo of 7,000 barrels, from Richmond, is said to be nearly \$5 per barrel.—Letters from San Francisco say the decline in flour is sufficient of itself to reduce remittances at least five hundred thousand dollars per month, to say nothing of the decline in butter, and other articles. Butter sold in firkins, from 9 to 17 cents per pound—scarcely enough to pay the cost, storage freight and interest.

A writer in a San Francisco Journal, who visited California with a view to the restoration of his health, gives an unfavorable account of the effects of the climate there. He advises all who have an idea that the will experience relief from affections of the lungs by a residence in that city, to keep away. The winds which prevail there a portion of the time, are very unfavorable.

The single rate of postage on letters sent to Australia from New York, by the "Australia" pioneer line of monthly packets, will be for letters five cents; for pamphlets and magazines one cent an ounce; and for newspapers two cents each prepayment required. The incoming mails as the United States postage thereon cannot be prepaid, will be treated as ordinary private ship mails. The first mail will be sent on the 25th of April.

Mexican News.

Baltimore, March 20.—New Orleans papers of Thursday are received. They contain details of Mexican news to the 19th.

The following are the principal provisions of the colonization law: That the minister shall send agents to foreign countries for recruits to embark colonists; they must be of the Roman Catholic Faith, and furnish good certificates.—Those who are too poor to pay their passage, have the same defrayed, with the understanding that the amount advanced will be paid back within two years from the date of arrival and settlement in Mexico. Each colonist is to receive 52,500 square yards of land and the colonists are required to pay for it within five years. They will be considered Mexican citizens from the moment of their arrival in the country, and will enjoy all the privileges of native born citizens. Blanchard started for lower California, with seven hundred men, to oppose President Walker.

Commercial

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COURSE

Saturday evening, April, 1st 1854.

The market to-day has been exceedingly dull and inanimate in every department. The weather is very cold and unreasonable, and the river at a stand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Market quiet with meagre receipts, and sales of 150 bbls flour at \$6 50@6 75. Corn 45@50 cts. Oats 50 cts.

GROCERIES.—Limited, sales Rio coffee at 11 1/2@12 cts. Sugar dull at 4@5 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Wheat of sales of 375 barrels mess pork in retail lots at \$12 per barrel.

TOBACCO.—The sales Saturday at the auction ware houses were 44 hhds., at prices ranging from \$4 35 to \$6 35, including one hhd. inferior at \$3 90.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

L. A. SPALDING & CO., WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, of the very latest importations. The stock, which we wish to call the attention of our customers has been selected with great care and consists in

All the varieties of Ladies' wear, such as Silks, Minories, DeLaines, Cashmiers, Prints, &c., &c.

Also, every variety of Gentlemen's goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, together with a large stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we offer upon the most reasonable terms. Give us a call before filling out your bills.

N. B. We take, as usual, all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, at the market price. Sep 28 ft

New Fall & Winter DRY GOODS.

WE Would most respectfully inform our friends and customers in general that we are receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, Selected by one of the firm, in New York and Philadelphia, which, for extent, variety and excellence will be found much superior to any stock ever before offered in this market.

Confident of giving satisfaction to all, we respectfully ask an examination of our stock, before buying elsewhere, pleading ourselves to be as low and on as good terms as can be had in the West. Our stock consists in part of

Fig'd and plain, all wool Delaines, " " common " Saxony plaid

Bl'k and fancy brocade Silks, Plain figured and plaid taffeta do.,

Bl'k Turk Satin, Satin DeChine, Bl'k, blue, green, tan and white French

Cashmere, Plain and fig'd saeking flannels, ass'd cols, Plain and fig'd Velvets,

Plain and striped Poplins, Arriferes Scarfs and Shawls, White and mode tibbet

Black and fancy silk " Bl'k and fancy Victorines and Sultanas,

Brown, green and black Mantalias, Super velvet Cloaks, assorted cols,

Ladies novi silk Vests, French worked Collars, Flouncing, Chemisettes and sleeves,

A large lot of superior silk, straw & braid Bonnets,

Super bl'k & fancy French Cloths, " " " Casimeres,

" Satin, silk, plush, velvet & cashmere Vestings,

Gents super merino and silk Shirts, " " Bl'k and fancy Cravats,

Super tweeds over-coatings &c.

Together with a full assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

With a full assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Jaconets, Muslins, Linnens, Table Diapers, Towels, Bl'k Laces, bl'k and fancy Fringes, Dress Trimmings, Insertings, Edgings,

Also Groceries, Hardware, Queensware Cutlery, Boots Shoes &c. In any of the above articles, our stock will be found large and complete.

sep 21 3m J. B. WATHEN & CO.

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as: FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, NOTE PAPER, PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, &c., &c. W. W. JACK.

Special Notices.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

PLASTERING!

THE UNDERSIGNED having located in Lebanon, Ky., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Marion county, generally, that he is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, in the

PLASTERING BUSINESS.

Building and Repairing Chimneys, work in Hydraulic Lime, Rough-cast and Plaster of Paris, executed in the very best manner, and upon the most reasonable terms. I will warrant my work to give entire satisfaction, and can, if necessary, give sufficient evidence of my workmanship. My long experience of fifteen years in the different cities, warrants me to express myself in this way.

Orders can be left at the office of the Lebanon Post. W. M. EDMONDSON.

June 29 6m.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a few likely young Negroes, or Boys Six; for which I will pay the highest price IN CASH. Address WM. MATTINGLY, Bardstown, Ky.

June 22 1f

DR. GEOHEGAN'S EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER.

For Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is prepared by a graduate of one of the first Medical Schools in the world, a physician of high standing in his profession, and as much opposed to empiricism or quackery as any one can be, as is shown by the fact that the recipe is published, and accompanies each bottle of the medicine; thus exonerating it from the charge of being a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians, as will be seen by reference to the Circular and the accompanying certificate.

Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydropiper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful full results, as in the case of the negro girl of Mrs. Simmon's, of Louisville, who was relieved of

Blindness in One Week!!

In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, White Swelling, Mesenteric Diseases or Negro Consumption, Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sore, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions, Mercurial Disates, Secondary Syphilis General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad Habit of System.

For Female Complaints

this remedy stands unrivalled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is much more safe and sure remedy than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it and you will never regret it. Do not lose confidence if it should seem at first to increase the disease—the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HARDENBURG, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

Dr. A. E. Geohegan—Dear Sir: I have examined your re-cip for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydropiper, for the cure of Scrofula in all its forms, and other chronic affections, viz Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. Having prescribed, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it effectual, I most cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best alterative and tonic I have ever used; altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its kind.

T. N. WARFIELD, M.D.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, when taken at one time.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agent, No. 75 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, and John Stark and Bentley & Cornick, Springfield, Ky.

WOOLSCAP PAPER, of the very best quality, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office. may 5, 1f

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER PAPER that the country can afford may be found, low for cash, at the Printing Office. May 5, 1f



Sign and House Painting.

THE undersigned having permanently located in Lebanon, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in my line. Signs or Houses painted in the neatest possible manner on the shortest notice. I am prepared to furnish all the materials for painting but prefer the employer to do it. 4a 2 3m I. F. TIMMONS

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!

5,000 POUNDS of Rags wanted immediately at this Office, for which a liberal price in cash will be paid. Lebanon, Ky., May 5, 1852

SAMUEL CARPENTER. S. CARPENTER, JR.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Bardstown, Ky.

WILL practice in Nelson, and the surrounding Counties, and the Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to their care, will be promptly attended to. Sept 23 3m

CHEAP CLOTHING AT THE LEBANON Clothing Store!!!

THE Subscriber having opened a Clothing and Furnishing Store in Lebanon (next door to Mr. Noble's Drug Store,) will keep a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

made up in the most permanent and fashionable manner. Any Goods sold by me will be warranted as such; and I guarantee to sell my Goods cheaper than ever such goods have been offered to the Public before. My facilities are such that I will always keep up my Stock of the Newest Goods of the season. My motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

My Stock consists in part as follows:—Superior black dress coats; Superior Frock coats, Blue, Brown, Olive &c. coats, Blanket and Pilot loth coats; Fine black doekskin Pantaloons, Fancy, checked and plain Pantaloons, Jeans Tweeds &c. Pantaloons; Black and Fancy Satin Vests; Shirts, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, drawers, fancy stocks, apra ties, capet bags, Umbrellas, India rubber over-coats, overalls, over-shoes &c., &c.

Also a variety of boy's over-coats. R. LANCASTER.

TAILORING!

THE Undersigned, having this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of Warren & McDonough, will now carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

In all its branches. We have purchased the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Hanning; and we hope the old customers of the former incumbent will continue their patronage to the shop, and all new customers will be thankfully received.

The junior partner—P. McDonough—has but recently arrived from New York, where he has been engaged at his business for several years past. He has also been engaged in some of the principal cities in Europe, and feels himself competent to give entire satisfaction in his cutting and fitting.

W. M. WARREN & P. McDONOUGH. November 1, 1853 6m.

SELBY HOUSE,

LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. HALL, take this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to receive boarders, by the day, week or month. The house has been thoroughly refitted and re-furnished with the most costly and neat furniture.

Those who stop with them may be assured that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. The Stables of the establishment will always be supplied by the best of provider and attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the N. W. East corner of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter the street coming from Springfield.

Jan. 12, 1853 1f.

3,000 POUNDS of clean Linnen and Cotton RAGS wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid. may 5 1f

SERVANTS WANTED.

I WISH to buy or hire a likely Boy and Girl, from 16 to 24 years of age; suitable for a Hotel; for which I will pay the highest price in cash. Persons having such, would do well to call and see me at the Lebanon Hotel. J. H. KIRK. July 13 1853 1f

A FINE LOT OF VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS, on hand and for sale at the Printing Office. may 5, 1f

JOSEPH HASKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice regularly in the Circuit Courts of Mercer, Washington, Marion, and 9 others; Anderson; keeping an office at each Court House. Also, in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Business confided to his care will receive the most prompt and punctual attention. Orders left for him at Harrodsburg with Messrs. Terah T. or John P. Hagen, or Poston and Trappan; at Springfield and Lebanon, at the Circuit Clerk's office, will receive due attention.—His residence is, as it has been for many years, at Harrodsburg, may 4 1f



SOMETHING RICH

I HAVE JUST received from Philadelphia, the finest lot of

JEWELRY!

That has ever been brought to this market which I will sell as cheap as it can be bought, in Louisville, for the cash. Call and see for yourself. W. H. DUNCAN. Lebanon Ky., Nov. 2 1f



Carriages! Carriages!!

THE Undersig ed, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion County, in general; that having served his time in New York, and worked in several of the Eastern Cities, as a carriage-body maker, thereby acquiring a perfect command of his business; that I will manufacture

TO ORDER,

And keep constantly on hand, Coaches, Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Phaetons and Buggies;

Of the latest Eastern Styles; made of the best materials and finished with good taste. All of which I will warrant for one year, and sell at fair prices.

I am prepared to build Omnibusses of any size, to suit purchasers.

Carriage repairing neatly done, in all its parts. Shop on Main Street, near the Lebanon Hotel. Oct 5y P. F. MULLIGAN.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by account would do well to come forward and settle the same, by cash or a note; or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection; as I am determined to close up all of my old business. J. A. HALL.

PROTECTION (Fire, Marine and Inland) INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1825.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. HAZARD, C. H. NORTHAM, E. SEELBA, W. THRALL, JNO. WARBURTON, W. KELLOUGH, W. B. ROBBINS, E. HILLS, D. W. CLARK, L. HUMPHREY, T. BELKNAP, W. A. WARD, WM. WILLIAMS, WM. ISHAM, H. BELDEN, D. CLARK, D. W. GLARE, President.

WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

The attention of property holders is respectfully called to the superior advantages for FIRE, MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, offered by the

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

The undersigned has been furnished with blank policies, signed by the officers of the Company; also with blank renewal receipts, for continuing policies already issued, and is duly authorized and prepared, as agent of said Company, to make insurance for any period of time, not less than one month nor greater than seven years, upon buildings or their contents, occupied as Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, Churches, Hotels, Banks, Court Houses, Colleges, &c., &c., and their contents against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured Goods, Produce, Household Furniture, Live Stock, and every other description of Merchandise and Personal Property, shipped or to be shipped per g of Steamboat or boats, to and from points on the Western Waters, or between Eastern Cities [via Lakes or other inland routes] and any town in the Western country, against the hazards of

Inland Transportation.

Also, on Shipments of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, per good vessel or vessels between New Orleans and Eastern ports—between New Orleans and other Gulf ports—between all American ports and English or European ports, or to any other maritime port whatsoever in the Atlantic waters, against the

Perils of the Seas.

At Rates of Premium as Low as any Responsible Institution.

IT the attention of Merchants is especially requested to the superior advantages and convenience of insurance at home, under an "Open Policy," covering shipments by specific endorsements, or under a "Contract Policy," covering all shipments whatever during any agreed period—at current rates of premium charged by other companies—for account of applicant, or whom it may concern. Losses promptly adjusted under the supervision of the undersigned local agent, and payable in bank funds, on the spot, if desired, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans; St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, or any other agreed point in the United States.

For further information respecting rates of premium, etc., apply to the undersigned. L. H. NOBLE, Agent for Lebanon and Marion county.

WINCHESTER'S KENTUCKY LINIMENT!

WHILE the market is filled with RIVAL LINIMENTS, and the manufacturers of each are bragging and puffing their own articles to the skies as a certain cure for every ill that flesh is heir to, and decrying all others as base imitations or impositions, the proprietor of the

KENTUCKY LINIMENT

Presents his preparation to the public, not as a cure-all, but as a well tried and valuable remedy entirely different in its composition and much superior to any other in all cases where a Liniment is required.

FOR MAN OR BEAST

It is equally useful, and in particular it excels every other in its prompt action and superior cleansing properties, producing in all sores a

HEALTHY CONDITION AND SPEEDY CURE!!

Sprains, Cuts, Sore-Throat, Burns, Neuralgia, and all similar complaints, it cures like magic, and it is particularly RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES, as being—unlike any other Liniment—perfectly free from oil, grease, tar, or anything that soils or stains. In particular its freedom from grease makes it far preferable on the score of neatness, as an application to the human skin.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and the principle Drug-gists and Dealers throughout the country. April 13 1853-1f

R. R. R. REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Renovating Resolvent, Radway's Ready Regulators.

The use of which will in all cases INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASES AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

No pain or sickness, or disease, or unhealthy matter will remain in or affect the system while it is under the influence of R. R. R. REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY EXTERNAL PAINS.

The moment it is applied Externally it stops all Pain.

IT CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, The Dolores, Gout, Sprains and Strains, Paralysis, Distorted Limbs, Sick Headache, Painful Swellings, Cramps and Sprains, IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS. A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, will stop the most distressing pains Diarrhoea, Cholera, Morbus, Di-enteria, instantly soothe, arrest and allay the most violent Cramps, Spasms, and Convulsions.

R. R. RELIEF. The very moment it is applied it stops pain, arrests disease and removes its cause.

R. R. RELIEF. Cripples Leap for Joy!!!

The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief. It rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limbs, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, a strengthens and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

R. R. RELIEF. Cough cured in Five Minutes.

Radway's Ready Relief, cured a gentleman in five minutes, of a severe fit of coughing. The gentleman had not slept for two nights; it was applied Externally and Internally.

R. R. RELIEF. Rheumatism!

An aged gentleman was troubled with Rheumatism for six years. Sometimes his feet would swell to three times their natural size he suffered the most excruciating pains. He was relieved from pain in Five Minutes after using R. R. Relief. He has not been troubled since.

A CARD. We guarantee that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, Radway's Ready Relief will do all that is here set down. One trial will prove its efficacy. The moment it is applied it arrests the progress of diseased action, and instantly allays irritation.

R. R. R. is sold for 25 cents per bottle, and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Genuine Relief. Each bottle to be Genuine must bear the fac-simile signature of RADWAY & CO. On the Label, and the letters R. R. R. Blown in the Glass.

